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Southwestern Wild Flowers, Ferns and Cacti

L I B R A R Y
R E C E I V E D
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Bridwell Brothers
Mountain Park, N. M.

REMARKS

This catalog is but a partial realization of our ambition to make available to every flower lover the wealth of floral beauty with which Nature has so bountifully endowed the Southwest. You will find many plants described on the following pages that are new and hitherto unlisted, and you may be sure any plant you select will have some particular appeal, either to your sense of beauty or your desire for the unusual.

We are constantly adding to the number and variety of plants we can offer, so if there is some particular one you are interested in and have reason to believe is indigenous to our territory we would be glad to hear from you. It is possible we could get it for you even though we do not list it.

We are never too busy to answer questions—in fact we rather like them—and we especially invite correspondence from those desiring material for landscaping Spanish type homes.

HARDINESS—All our plants, including most of the Cacti, have been subjected to zero weather and those from the higher mountains endure temperatures ranging down to 25 degrees below zero. We believe success depends in a larger measure upon adequate drainage, especially those plants from the deserts and drier hills.

SOIL AND CULTURE—The majority of plants listed grow naturally on dry, rocky hills with more or less lime in the soil. Exceptions are noted in the descriptions. These are conditions that are encountered in their natural habitat and should be followed as closely as possible for best results. We will be glad to hear from those desiring more definite data on the adaptability of the various plants to different localities.

PACKING—We take unusual care in packing all orders and guarantee plants to reach customers in good condition, replacing those failing to do so providing package has not been opened enroute. We make no charge for packing except for specimens, when an extra charge is made of bare cost of materials used in crating.

SHIPPING DATES—Shipments are made from Oct. 1st to May 1st, except Cacti, Ferns and Iris which may be shipped at any time. Customers will please specify date they desire shipment made, otherwise we must use our own judgment.

PRICES—We make a charge of 25c each, \$2.00 for ten, \$15.00 per hundred, except as otherwise noted. Those listed to sell at two for 25c should be considered as single plants in figuring your order. Those listed to sell at:

30c each are \$2.40 for 10, \$18.00 per 100
35c each are 2.80 for 10, 21.00 per 100
50c each are 4.00 for 10, 30.00 per 100
60c each are 4.80 for 10, 36.00 per 100
75c each are 6.00 for 10, 45.00 per 100
\$1.00 each are 8.00 for 10, 60.00 per 100

Five of a kind are sold at the ten rate, fifty of a kind at the 100 rate. Customers are requested not to order mixed groups at the quantity prices as such prices apply only to ten or one hundred of one kind. Specimens of the larger Cacti, Agave, Dasylirion, Yuccas or Shrubs can be furnished, prices according to size and a matter of correspondence. All orders amounting to \$3.00 or more will be sent prepaid anywhere in the United States, those for smaller amounts should be accompanied by 25c additional. An exception is made of specimens, which will be shipped by freight or express, charges collect.

TERMS—Cash with order. Please do not ask us to make exceptions.

Abronia—(Sand Verbena) A pretty little plant of the deserts. Short reclining stems with narrow, succulent leaves.

and 2 in clusters of delicately fragrant, tubular, pink flowers. Summer. Sandy soil in full sun.

Asclepias tuberosa—(Butterfly Weed) One to several erect leafy stems 24 in. high with terminal clusters of deep reddish orange flowers. One of the prettiest of the genus. Moist sandy soil in full sun. Summer.

Asclepias speciosa—(Showy Milkweed) Stout erect plant 30 in. high with large oval leaves and terminal cluster of fragrant flowers—in color a soft blending of cream, purple and pink. Summer. Moist rich soil in full sun.

Aster—?—(Purple Aster) Erect freely branching plant 30 in. high bearing a multitude of brilliant purple, 2 in. flowers, without doubt the showiest of our native asters. Fall. Rich soil in shade or full sun.

Aster—?—(Water Aster) Erect stems up to 3 ft. with many pink to light purple 1 in. flowers borne on the tips of short branches at top of stem. Fall. Requires rich moist soil, preferably the banks of running streams.

Allium cernuum—(Fairy Pearls) A small bulbous plant with fleshy grasslike leaves and a single 15 in. stem bearing an inverted umbel of small, shell pink flowers, resembling a shower of pearls. Summer. Prefers moderately rich, moist soil, in sun or partial shade. 2 for 25c.

Allium deserticola—(Desert Onion) The largest flowered of our alliums, with narrow foliage and 8 in. stem bearing a large umbel of white flowers, each petal marked with a dark midrib. Early Spring. Two for 25c.

Amsonia longiflora—(Mountain Fragrance) Many slender stems 12 in. or more high, small narrow leaves and terminal clusters of 2 in. long, tubular, white flowers. Very fragrant, a single cluster perfuming a whole room. Early spring.

Amsonia—?—(Moth Flower) An unidentified variety growing up to 10 in. high with many stems, small oval leaves and large, waxy white salverform flowers 2 in. across, borne singly. Very fragrant. Summer.

Atamasco longifolia—(Atamasco Lily) Small bulbous plant with narrow, fleshy leaves and an 8 in. naked stem bearing a single yellow, lily-like flower 2 in. across. Should be planted in colonies. Summer. Two for 25c.

Aquilegia chrysanthia—(Golden Columbine) A graceful, airy plant 24 in. high and with its delicate foliage and large yellow flowers is one of our prettiest wildflowers. Moist, rich, well drained soil in partial shade. Summer.

Astragalus yaquianus—(Silvery Loco) Makes a conspicuous rosette of silvery white, downy leaves and a number of 10 in. divergent stems tipped with 4 in. spikes of canary yellow, pea shaped flowers. Summer.

Astragalus—?—(Purple Loco) An unidentified variety similar to the above as to foliage but with short axillary spikes of pale purple flowers. Summer.

Anemone sphenophylia—(Canyon Anemone) A pretty little plant 8 in high with few deeply cleft leaves and showy white to pale pink flowers an inch or more across. Spring.

Argemone platyceras—(Prickly Poppy) A showy plant 3 ft. high with several branching stems, attractive bluish green leaves, the whole plant densely covered with yellow spines and bearing many silky white flowers 3 in. or more across. Summer.

Agave neomexicana—(Mescal) A feature of New Mexico's dry, rocky hills. Makes a large rosette of stout spiny margined, bluish green leaves, each tipped with an inch-long black spine. Flowers are golden yellow and are borne in an immense open panicle on the upper third of a 15 ft. stem. Summer.

Agave lechuguilla—(Lechuguilla) Narrow leaves, not as

efficiently armed as the above, but possessing the chief characteristic of the family—the ability to produce a bunch of flowers out of all proportion to the size of the plant. Flowers close set in a magnificent spike on upper third of a 12 ft. stem. Summer.

Agave palmeri—(Apache Sword) Large open rosette of stout, sword-shaped leaves 3 ft. long, dark green and armed with sharp terminal spine and recurved prickles on margin. Erects a 20 ft. flower stem with flowers borne in clusters on lateral branches of upper stem. Summer. 50c each.

Clematis ligusticifolia—(Western Virgin's Bower) A climbing vine with attractive dark green foliage and covered in summer with numerous sprays of small, cream colored flowers that are followed by fluffy balls of silky down that are quite as pretty as the blossom. Excellent for trellises. Moist, rich soil in full sun.

Clematis viorna (Leather Flower) Vine, foliage and manner of growth similar to the preceding but bearing dark purple, bell-shaped flowers, single instead of in sprays. Will stand considerable drouth but prefers moist soil in partial shade. Summer.

Castilleja integra—(Indian Paintbrush) A sparingly branched 12 in. plant with narrow grayish green leaves and short tubular flowers in terminal spikes. Flowers and leafy bracts colored a bright scarlet. Summer and fall.

Campanula petiolata—(Mountain Bluebell) Several slender swaying stems 10 in. high with small linear leaves and showy clusters of deep blue, bell shaped flowers an inch or more long. Summer till frost. A native of cool mountain slopes in rich soil.

Delphinium camorum—(Foothills Larkspur) Grows up to 16 in. with deeply cleft leaves and an 8 in. spike of velvety, lavender tinted flowers. Spring.

Delphinium novomexicanum—(Tall Larkspur) A stately plant, growing up to 8 ft. with deeply incised leaves and 12 in. terminal spike of dark blue, velvety flowers. One of the best. Summer. Rich soil in full sun.

Dasyliion wheeleri—(Sotol) Numerous narrow flexible leaves from a bulbous base, 3 ft. high, bluish green in color and armed on the edge with short curved spines. Flower stems up to 12 ft., the upper half densely covered with golden, catkin like blooms. Summer.

Eupatorium wrighti—(Shrubby Eupatorium) A profusely branched plant 16 in. high forming rounded clumps and literally covered in the fall with small white to light pink flowers.

Eustoma russellianum—(Prairie Gentian) A gentianaceous plant growing up to 16 in., several branching stems, bluish green leaves and large bell-shaped flowers, opening a delicate shade of lilac and aging to a deep bluish purple. Excellent for cut flowers and in every sense an aristocrat. Summer. 50c each.

Hibiscus involucellatus—(Rose Mallow) A slender branching plant 20 in. high with small sage-green leaves and showy 2 in. flowers delicately tinted with lavender and with garnet centers. Summer.

Iris missouriensis—(Rocky Mountain Iris) Narrow 16 in. leaves, slightly taller flower stems bearing as many as 6 large pale violet flowers marked with purple and gold. Probably the most adaptable of our wild irises, preferring a moist rich soil but succeeding remarkably well in ordinary garden soil. Summer.

Jatropha macrorhiza—(Wild Castorbean) Erect, thick stemmed plant 16 in. high with large palmately divided leaves and showy clusters of white to rose purple tubular flowers. No spines or stinging hairs. Summer.

Linum lewisi—(Wild Flax) Up to 24 in. high with many swaying stems branching at the top and flowers the size of a half dollar, pure blue in color with the base of each petal lightly veined with purple. A consistent bloomer, opening flowers every morning from midsummer to fall.

Liatris punctata—(Dwarf Gayfeather) Several erect stems 16 in. high with stiff narrow leaves and upper half of stem densely covered with lavender pink, floss-like florets. Fall.

Lobelia splendens—(Western Cardinal Flower) A conspicuous plant of the bogs of the middle elevations, rivaling the eastern variety in the gorgeousness of its vivid cardinal red flowers. Sun or partial shade in rich bogs. Fall.

Lupinus sierra-blanca—(White Mountain Lupine) Erect branching plant 30 in. high with palmately compound leaves and many 4 in. spikes of light purple, pea-shaped flowers. Fragrant. Moist rich soil in sun or partial shade Summer.

Lonicera ciliosa—(Red Honeysuckle) Woody vine with light green elliptic leaves and showy terminal clusters of reddish orange tubular flowers. Moist, rich soil in deep woods. Summer.

Nolina greenei—(Bear Grass) One of the yuccas, with a multitude of very narrow stiff leaves arising (in old plants) from several crowns and small cream colored flowers in a stout short panicle. Summer.

Portulaca suffrutescens—(Copper Flower) Branching at the base with several divergent stems 8 in. high, narrow succulent leaves and terminal clusters of 1 in. copper colored flowers. Summer.

Penstemon neomexicanus—(Purple Penstemon) Erect plant 24 in. high with very narrow leaves and many dark purple flowers over an inch long borne in the axils of the upper leaves. Rich soil in full sun. Summer.

Penstemon torreyi—(Red Penstemon) One to several swaying stems 24 in. high with narrow leaves and vivid cardinal red flowers in an open spike on upper half of stem. A gorgeous plant and one that will stand out in any collection. Summer.

Penstemon cobaea—(Dew Flower) Stout erect plant 20 in. high with shining dark green leaves and thickly set with large flowers resembling foxglove, ranging in color from nearly white in some plants to dark purple in others. Summer.

Penstemon grandiflorus—(Queen Penstemon) A taller plant than the preceding, reaching 3 ft. or more in height, with bluish green leaves and beautiful pale lavender flowers that are remarkable for size and symmetrical arrangement. Moist sandy soil in full sun. Summer. 50c each.

Penstemon cyathophorus—(Damson Penstemon) One of the smaller species, seldom exceeding 12 in. in height, with bluish green leaves and one inch flowers of a charming shade of reddish purple, in clusters in the axils of the upper leaves. Summer.

Penstemon superbus—(Scarlet Penstemon) Up to 24 in. high with bluish green leaves tinted with purple and bearing many bright scarlet flowers on upper stem. Spring.

Penstemon spectabilis—(Crimson Penstemon) A robust plant with broad, shining dark green leaves and showy reddish purple flowers. Spring.

Penstemon parryi—(Pink Penstemon) Branching at the base, with several swaying stems 30 in. high, bluish green leaves and 1 in. tubular flowers ranging from pure pink to purplish pink. Summer.

Polemonium filicinum—(Jacobs Ladder) A loosely branched plant with pinnately compound leaves and terminal clusters of 1 in. pure blue flowers. Rich soil in partial shade. Summer.

Pedicularis centranthera—(Betony) A low plant of early spring with delicate, fern-like leaves of a peculiar purplish bronze color when first appearing and a short spike of comparatively large, white, tubular flowers, each flower tipped with crimson.

Phlox mesoleuca—(Dwarf Phlox) A dwarf indeed, scarcely 6 in. high with small linear leaves and lovely, clear pink flowers an inch and a half across. Summer.

Quamoclidion multiflorum—(Four O'clock) Plant with many reclining stems, forming large clumps, heart shaped leaves and clusters of deep purple flowers the shape and size of morning glories. Blossoms from early summer to fall.

Rosa mirifica—(Desert Rose) A compact, bushy plant up to 3 ft. high and bearing 3 in. flowers from clear pink to rose purple in color. Ideal for dry, sunny locations and should be watered sparingly after it is well established, as too much moisture make for too rank growth and tends to lighten the color of the flowers. Summer.

Sidalcea neomexicana—(Indian Mallow) Generally with several erect stems 20 in. high with 8 in. spikes of pale purple flowers over an inch across. Moist ground close to streams. Summer.

Salvia henryi—(Red Sage) A 12 in. plant with several stems branching from the base, dark green leaves and brilliant red, tubular flowers in axillary whorls on upper half of stems. Spring.

Solidago pitcheri—(Goldenrod) Several tall, leafy stems 3 ft. or more high tipped with large pyramidal clusters of small golden yellow flowers. Moist soil in full sun. Spring. **Sedum wrighti**—(Stonecrop) Small succulent plant found growing in crevices of rocks in the higher mountains. Stems thickly set with small narrow leaves and bearing terminal cymes of pinkish white flowers. Summer. Moist rich soil.

Selaginella loidophylla—(Resurrection Plant) This queer little plant is too well known to need describing. Compact rosettes of delicate fern like leaves that fold up when dry, simulating death, only to open out in all their beauty when placed in a shallow dish of water. Two for 25c.

Talinum pulchellum—(Flowering Moss) A low succulent with thick tufts of slender fleshy leaves and short stems bearing clusters of 1 in. rose purple flowers. Spring and Summer.

Talinum aurantiacum—(Yellow Talinum) An 8 in. plant with divergent stems and pretty orange yellow flowers on short pedicels in the axils of the narrow fleshy leaves. Summer.

Townsendia exscapa—(Easter Daisy) A dainty little plant with thick tufts of grayish green, linear leaves and pale pink, daisy-like flowers nearly 2 in. across crowded together close to the ground. One of the first flowers to appear in the spring, as the buds are formed in the middle of the winter. Two for 25c.

Verbena wrighti—(Pink Verbena) Several branching stems 12 in. high with dark green pinnatifid leaves and terminal, flat topped clusters of pink to lilac colored flowers. The most persistent bloomer we have, bearing flowers from spring to frost.

Yucca elata—(Little Palm) Ordinarily with simple, though sometimes branching, stems up to 8 ft. high, crowned with rosettes of innumerable very narrow, stiff leaves from the center of which springs an immense open spike of white, bell-shaped flowers. Summer.

Yucca macrocarpa—(Palm Yucca) Of about the same height as the above but with fewer and considerably wider

leaves and flowers borne in a short, stout panicle. Summer.

Yucca baccata—(Spanish Dagger) Plant with little or no stem, stiff, sword-shaped leaves 2 to 3 ft. long and large white flowers in a stout panicle scarcely exceeding the leaves in height. Summer.

F E R N S

Our ferns, except as noted, are natives of dry hills and when once established require a minimum of shade and water. Some of them grow in full sun and we unhesitatingly recommend them to those desiring ferns that will endure the trying conditions encountered in the average rock garden. They should be planted at the base of rocks and shaded until well rooted.

Adiantum capillus-veneris—(Venus-hair Fern) One of the most beautiful of our native ferns, growing on damp cliffs and forming masses of 16 in. light green, drooping fronds. Should have an abundance of water but ample drainage. Shade.

Filix fragilis—(Brittle Fern) Feathery, light green fronds 8 in. high, growing in open colonies in rich, moist soil in deep woods.

Notholaena sinuata—(Narrow Cloak Fern) Narrow, stiffly erect olive green fronds up to 16 in. high, growing in rounded clumps and of easy culture.

Notholaena sinuata integerrima—(Desert Fern) Closely resembling above in everything but size, being considerably smaller. It is in truth a "Desert Fern", openly defying the worst that hot sun and scorching winds have to offer.

Notholaena hookeri—(Star Fern) Very dark green, star shaped fronds borne leaf like at the ends of 6 in. glossy brown stems. An odd looking plant that should delight the eye of anyone seeking the unusual.

Notholaena bonariensis—(San Andreas Fern) Graceful, sword-shaped fronds 12 in. or more high and making dense clumps. Not common in the United States, this being about the limit of its northern range.

Cheilanthes myriophylla—(Velvet Fern) Grayish green, velvety fronds, 10 in. high growing in crowded colonies on the northern exposures of dry rocky hills.

Cheilanthes fendleri—(Fendler's Fern) Small bright green fronds up to 6 in. high, in open colonies. Endures drought well but should have partial shade.

Cheilanthes lindheimeri—(Silver Fern) Beautiful silvery gray 6 in. fronds, covered with soft down, growing from slender running root stocks and making an effective border plant.

Cheilanthes feei—(Small Lip Fern) Very small, grayish green, downy fronds, 2 to 3 in. high, forming thick mats in the crevices of limestone cliffs.

Pellaea intermedia—(Sacramento Fern) Light green, open fronds 8 in. high with straw colored stems and of loose open growth. Not as proliferous as some others of the genus.

Pellaea mucronata—(Wiry Cliffbrake) Bluish green, bipinnate fronds on stiff, wiry stems 10 in. high. A conspicuous plant in its native habitat and drought resistant to a marked degree.

Pellaea pulchella—(Guadalupe Fern) A small edition of the above and bearing a close resemblance to the Silver Cloak Fern. Rarely gets to be over 4 in. high.

S H R U B S

Shrubs are 50c each for mailing size, except as noted and are cut back to crown before shipping unless requested otherwise, in which case they will be shipped express collect at same price.

Astrophyllum dumosum—(Scrilla) Low, profusely branched, ever-green shrub, 36 in. high with an abundance of peculiar, yellowish-green palmately compound leaves and bearing near the ends of the branches clusters of small white flowers with a fragrance that reminds one of Oleanders. Early spring and sometimes again in the fall.

Berberis repens—(Oregon Grape) Small evergreen 12 in. high or less, multiplying from running root stocks, leaves resembling common holly and small yellow flowers borne in terminal clusters followed by purple berries. Spring.

Chiłopsis linearis—(Desert Willow) A large shrub or sometimes a small tree with spreading branches, closely resembling common willow in form and foliage and bearing many large, bignonia-like flowers, light purple in color. Summer.

Ephedra torrepana—(Joint Fir) An interesting plant of sandy wastes and rocky hills and one that has probably come down to us unchanged from the coal period. Has no leaves but is covered with thick tufts of dark green twigs that resemble exaggerated pine needles. Reaches a height of 3 ft.

Erythrina flagelliformis—(Coral Bean) A fabaceous shrub with stiff wand like stems 4 ft. high, large trifoliate leaves with fan shaped leaflets and very showy, cardinal red, pea shaped flowers borne terminally in pyramidal clusters. Each flower has a greatly elongated banner, being at least 2 in. long. This plant apparently has a very restricted range and not being plentiful we can offer but a few plants this season at \$2.00 each. Summer.

Fallugia paradoxa—(Apache Plume) A freely branching shrub up to 4 ft. high, with small deeply cleft, grayish leaves and white rose-like flowers over an inch across. Flowers are followed by conspicuous balls of down, lightly tinged with purple, that are unusually attractive. Summer.

Fraxinus cuspidata—(Flowering Ash) Tall shrub, 12 ft. high with graceful ascending branches, small pinnately compound leaves and drooping clusters of small white fragrant flowers. Spring.

Fendlera rufa—(Wild Hydrangea) A very desirable shrub, 6 ft. high or less, with small narrowly elliptic leaves and a profusion of waxy white flowers over an inch across. Spring.

Fouquieria splendens—(Flaming Sword) A queer desert shrub with divergent, branchless stems 10 ft. high, armed their entire length with stout spines and thickly covered during summer with dark green leaves. The bright scarlet flowers are borne at the top of each stem in a one sided raceme that at a distance look very much like flames blown about by the wind. Spring.

Garrya wrightii—(Silktassel Bush) An attractive evergreen 6 ft. high with abundant bright green foliage and small cream colored flowers in loose, drooping axillary spikes. Spring.

Koeberlinia spinosa—(Crown of Thorns) An unusual shrub 5 ft. high, entirely devoid of foliage, intricately branched and each olive green branch and branchlet ending in a stout thorn. Flowers small, greenish white, in lateral racemes. Summer.

Opulaster monogynus—(Ninebark) A 3 ft. shrub with arching stems and branches, dark green foliage and a multitude of small white flowers in terminal corymbs.

Cool, partially shaded slopes in rich soil. Summer.

Palo Verde—An interesting shrub or small tree of Arizona, growing up to 20 ft., intricately branched, with smooth "snake green" bark, minute leaves and completely covered in early summer with light yellow flowers. \$1.00 each.

Philadelphus argyrocalyx—(Mock Orange) Freely branching shrub 4 to 6 ft. high with small elliptic leaves and a multitude of one inch, deliciously fragrant, white flowers. Spring.

Pachystima myrsinites—(Myrtle Pachystima) Small semi-prostrate shrub from a running root stock, with glossy evergreen leaves and inconspicuous flowers in small axillary clusters. Ideal for planting under trees in deep shade. Moist, rich soil. 25c each.

Populus aurea—(Quaking Aspen) Slender white barked tree with small rounded leaves that are attached to the branches in such a way that the slightest breeze sets them to violently quivering. Has more gorgeous autumn colors than the eastern variety. Moist rich soil on cool slopes.

Robinia neomexicana—(Pink Locust) A tall, graceful shrub, very much like the black locust of the eastern states in form and foliage but never attaining the size of that variety. Flowers are a delicate pink and are borne in short racemes. Moist fairly rich soil. Summer.

Rhus choriophylla—(Evergreen Sumac) Spreading, evergreen shrub 6 ft. high with glossy, dark green 3 to 5 foliate leaves and small cream colored flowers in short panicles. Summer.

Sericotheca dumosa—(Silver Plume) Graceful shrub, up to 10 ft. high, with several main stems, numerous branches and tiny cream colored flowers borne in large, drooping, plumy clusters. Summer.

C A C T I

All our Cacti are clean, healthy plants, selected for shape and uniformity, guaranteed free from disease, malformations, etc. All plants are collected by members of the firm personally and nothing left to the tender mercies of the average cheap collector. This insures your getting what you pay for and have a right to expect. We furnish cuttings only of Opuntias, as they root easily, are more convenient to handle and insure healthier plants.

Cylindric Opuntias (Tree Cactus).

O. arborescens—Of erect, branching growth, 6 ft. high with 1 in. white to straw colored spines and showy, reddish purple flowers 2 to 3 in. across. Summer. 25c.

O. spinosior—Superficially resembling the above but with shorter, more numerous spines that at a distance give the plant a decided pinkish cast. Flowers purple. Summer. 25c.

O. fulgida—This is the famed "cholla" of the Southwest. Of tree like growth, 8 to 10 ft. high with drooping branches and thickly covered with glistening, straw colored spines. Flowers purple, 2 in. across. Summer. 25c.

O. mammillata—Size, manner of growth and flowers very much like the preceding, but lacking the formidable equipment of spines, these being shorter and considerably fewer in number. Summer. 25c.

O. biglovei—Lower, more compact growth than either of the above, with long straw colored spines all but hiding the body of the plant, making the joints look like elongated chestnut burrs. Flowers greenish red. Summer. 25c.

O. versicolor—An open branched plant 5 ft. high, with slender joints, comparatively few spines and numerous 2 to 3 in. flowers varying from terra cotta to yellow. Summer. 25c.

O. stanleyi—A low, spreading plant with club shaped joints, forming beds 6 ft. or more in diameter and rarely over 12 in. high. Joints armed with long, very rigid, brown spines and bearing many light yellow flowers 2 in across. Summer. 25c.

Platypuntias (Prickly Pears) This branch of the cactus family has so many representatives and contains so many undesirable species that we have limited ourselves to those having some worthwhile features.

O. englemani—Yellowish green joints, 10 in. across with 1 in. yellow spines and forming large rounded clumps with all but the lower joints held clear of the ground. Flowers yellow with orange centers. Spring. 30c.

O. wootoni—Large, bluish green joints up to 18 in. in length and 10 in. wide, armed with stiff white spines and bearing showy yellow flowers with reddish centers. Semierect in growth and a very desirable species. 35c.

O. chlorotica—Stiffly erect, up to 6 ft. high, with a well defined trunk and all the joints held well off the ground. Has short yellow spines pressed against the body of the plant. Flowers yellow. 35c.

O. macrocentra—Semi erect, with 8 in. bluish green joints, conspicuously tinged with purple and armed on the upper parts of joints with slender dark brown spines which sometimes reach a length of 4 in. Flowers yellow. 30c.

O. _____?—An unidentified species, erect in habit, with 8 in. obovate joints, a clean bluish green in color and practically spineless. Makes a compact, well formed plant. Flowers yellow. Order Opuntia No. 12. 30c.

O. tricophora—A dwarf in size, with 2 to 3 in. joints densely covered with long, flexible white spines resembling stiff hairs. Makes low spreading clumps. Flowers yellow. 35c.

Mamillarias (Pincushion Cactus)

M. lasiacantha—The smallest cactus we list, blooming when little more than half an inch in diameter. Covered with fine white spines and bearing pale pink flowers in a circle at the top of plant. Spring. 30c.

M. micromeris—Another of the smaller varieties, never being more than 2 in. in diameter and seldom that much in height. Covered with a closely woven network of small white spines, it appears as a soft down ball and is one of the few species that can be handled with impunity. Solitary or in small clusters. Tiny, light pink flowers in spring. 30c.

M. montana—A hardy species from northern Oklahoma. elongate globose in form with weak chestnut spines and clear pink flowers. Spring. 30c.

M. meiacantha—Depressed hemispherical plant, up to 8 in. in diameter, spines few and short, gray to brown in color and many 1 in. white flowers marked with tan. A beauty and not common. 50c.

M. grahami—Grows up to 4 in. high and 3 in. in diameter with weak white radial spines and each tubercle bearing a single, slender, dark brown, hooked central 1 in. long. Flowers bright pink and followed by bright red fruit that persists for some time. 25c.

M. radiosa—Small globosa, 3 in. high with spines less than an inch long, tipped with brown and light pink flowers followed by green fruit. 30c.

M. missouriensis—Identity of this is doubtful, departing from the type in at least one characteristic. Globose, with prominent tubercles, short stiff ash gray spines and beautiful orange yellow flowers. Forms small clusters. 35c.

M. scheeri—The largest single mamillaria we list, growing to 8 in. in height and 6 in. in diameter, with stout, pale yellow spines and large brownish yellow flowers. Scarce, and we can offer but a few at \$2.00 each, subject to prior sale.

M. tuberculosa—Small elongated plant up to 6 in. high, with numerous ash gray spines tipped with purple. One inch, bright pink flowers. Usually in clusters. 25c.

M. macromeris—Three inches in diameter with long dusky spines, loosely spreading prominent tubercles and large light purple flowers. Grows in large clusters and only divisions can be furnished. These root readily and are really individual plants. 30c.

Echinocereus (Hedgehog Cactus)

Ec. dasycanthus—Short cylindric, up to 10 in. high, densely covered with short spines varying in color from white to pink. Flowers light yellow, 2 in. across. Solitary, sometimes branching in age. 30c to 60c.

Ec. chloranthus—Short cylindric, 6 in. high, radial spines pectinate, variegated white and red and sometimes in well defined bands, centrals white and 1 to 2 in. long. Flowers bright green and produced well down the stem. Makes small clusters. 30c.

Ec. viridiflorus—Very much like the preceding with shorter radial spines and centrals frequently wanting, or when present much shorter. Flowers bright green. Plants usually solitary. 30c.

Ec. coccineus—A hardy variety, with one inch yellow spines, forming large clusters and covered in spring with showy bright scarlet flowers. 30c.

Ec. conoideus—Has the same general characteristics as the preceding but with slightly longer, darker spines and seldom forming as large clusters. 35c.

Ec. gonacanthus—Stout plant up to 12 in. high, with comparatively few ribs and few very stiff ash gray spines as much as 3 in. long. Flowers very deep scarlet and borne in profusion. Usually in clusters of from three to ten individuals. Single plants \$1.00.

Ec. stramineus—Three to six inches high, thickly covered with long slender, straw colored spines and bearing gorgeous purple flowers 3 in. across. Forms large clusters with as many as 100 individuals. 30c.

Ec. fendleri—Short cylindric plant, 6 in. high, forming small clusters, medium length gray to brown spines and large purple flowers. 35c.

Ec. rigidissimus—With broad alternating bands of red and white spines is appropriately called "Rainbow Cactus." Up to 12 in. high by 4 in diameter and bearing many large white and crimson flowers. Usually solitary. 75c to \$1.50.

Echinocactus—(Devil's Head Cactus)

E. horizontalinus—Hemispherical to globose, 6 in. in diameter, 7 to 9 thick rounded ribs and well armed with very stout, curved pink spines. Flowers are bright pink, 3 in. across. 25c to \$1.00.

E. intertextus—Globose 3 in. in diameter, sometimes elongated in age with short, dusky spines and small light pink flowers. 30c.

Ferocactus—(Fish Hook Cactus)

F. wislizeni—Enormous barrel shaped plant, growing up to 4 ft. high and 20 in. in diameter, acute ribs armed with stout banded spines one of which reaches a length of 4 in. and is strongly hooked. Flowers large, bright yellow with darker centers, followed by large lemon colored fruits which persist until well into the winter. \$1.00 and up, according to size.

F. uncinatus—A small, deeply ribbed plant up to 6 in. high, with long, flexible, sharply hooked, yellow spines. Flowers are crowded close together and of a peculiar reddish brown color that is seldom seen in any flower. Not common. 50c to \$1.00.

Carnegiea gigantea—(Sahuaro) This is the justly celebrated "Giant Cactus" of Arizona. Reaches a height of 60 ft., prominent ribs armed with short dark spines and crowned in early summer with many 3 in. waxy white flowers to be followed by large edible fruits. We carry only 6 to 12 in. sizes in stock at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Larger sizes can be furnished at \$3.00 per foot, shipped from Arizona in June.

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—o—
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